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17. ABSTRACT (MAX. 250 WORDS) Farming in New Jersey in 1963 was varied, vital, and geographically concentrated. A constant ready market was insured because of location. Agricultural acreage decreased because of urbanization, industrialization, and highway development; crop acreage yields increased. The trend was toward almost total mechanization because of intense cultivation, new fertilizers, and new farming methods. Management improved in quality.

Family and year-round work forces were relatively stable while great changes occurred in seasonal workers who were engaged from April through November and came from Puerto Rico, the southern United States, Philadelphia, and the West Indies. Crew leaders made work arrangements through the Annual Worker Plan. Wages varied. Workers shifted from crop to crop. Mechanization caused a reduction of regular hired farm workers. Training classes were held to fill the shortage of qualified tractor operators. English was taught to improve understanding.

Legal regulations have helped reduce abuses related to housing, nonpayment of wages, illegal deductions, and desertions of the crew leader. Camps with housing unfit for habitation have been eliminated, and greater emphasis was placed on requirements for safeguarding cooking and heating facilities.

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ED002692

# ANNUAL FARM LABOR REPORT

State of New Jersey
Department of Labor and Industry
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
NEW JERSEY STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
*Affiliated with United States Employment Service*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
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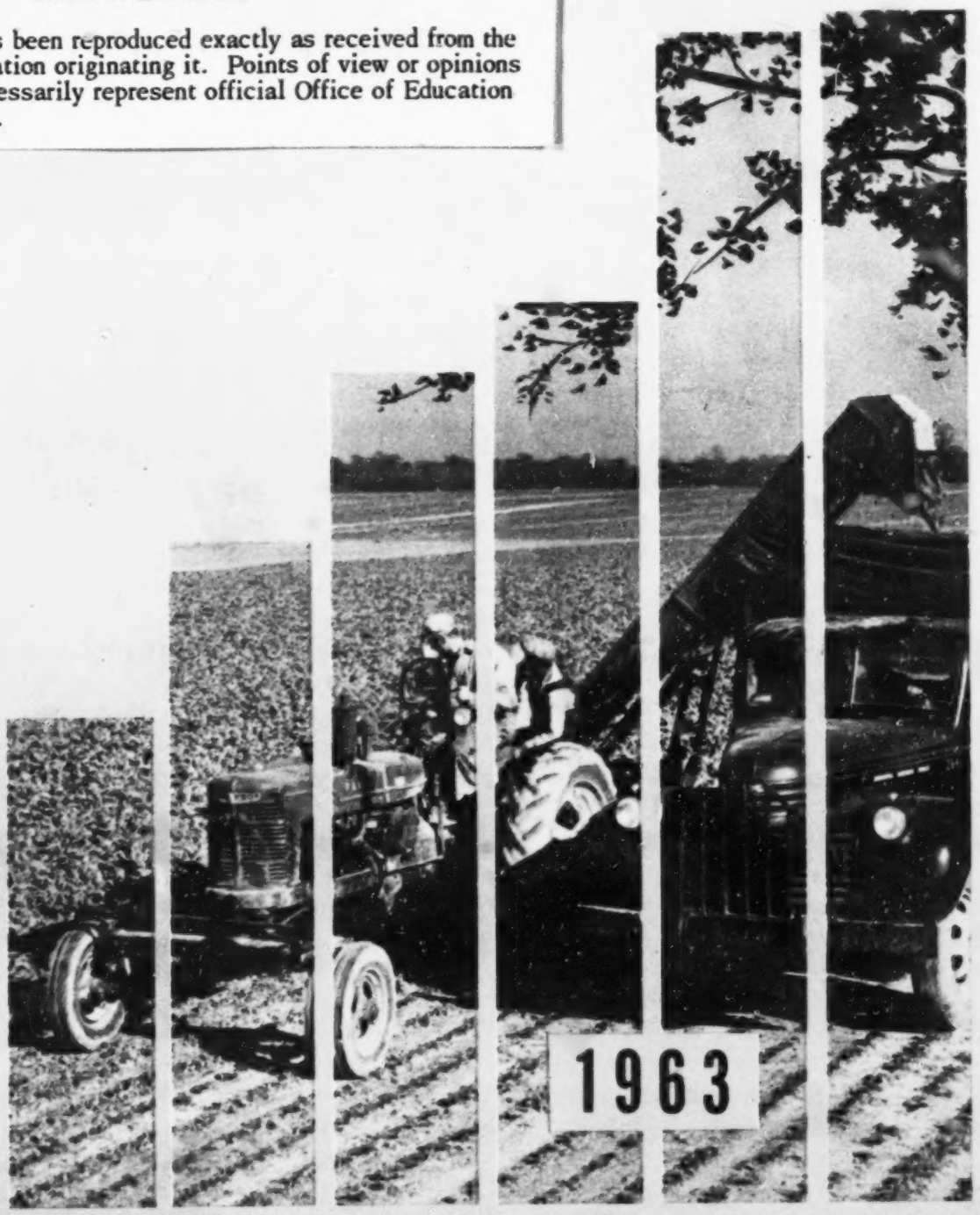


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# NEW JERSEY
# FARM LABOR REPORT
# 1963


**Richard J. Hughes**
*Governor*

**Raymond F. Male**
*Commissioner*
Department of Labor and Industry

**Edward J. Hall**
*Director*
Division of Employment Security


*Cover Picture*

A view of mechanical harvesting of spinach.

ED002692

# NEW JERSEY - THE GARDEN STATE

## AGRICULTURE

The business of farming in New Jersey is varied, vital, and geographically concentrated. Its success is dependent upon a large number of different major agricultural activities.

New Jersey growers produce every crop the climate will allow. A typical Garden State farmer grows two or more crops. One-crop farmers are rare. When viewed from above, these farms resemble king-size garden patches.

Farm production in 1963 was worth $297.8 million. For the first time since 1946 vegetable growing moved to first place, displacing the poultry industry, which had held the top ranking for 16 years. The value by commodities was as follows: vegetables, $68.3 million; poultry products, $65.9 million; milk, $60.2 million; grain and hay, $32.3 million; nursery and greenhouse products, $31.5 million; fruit and berries, $22.6 million; meat animals, $14.6 million; and miscellaneous farm products, $2.4 million. These figures are based on the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service publication "New Jersey Farm Value of Agricultural Production."

New Jersey's geographic location between the expanding densely populated metropolitan areas of New York City and Philadelphia ensures its farms of a constant ready market for their crops.

Agricultural acreage which comprises less than one-third of the land of New Jersey -- the fifth smallest state in the Nation -- is decreasing. Increasing operating costs coupled with unfavorable market prices have caused a number of growers to accept the attractive prices offered for their land by residential and industrial developers. Besides those yielding to urbanization, some small marginal farms have been absorbed by larger and more efficient farming operations. This reduction in the number of farms and farm acreage will continue.

Despite the retrenchment of farms and farmland, agricultural production has not been affected. Increased acreage yields brought about by improved growing methods and technological developments have enabled farm production to keep pace with the loss of farmland.

In the future, New Jersey farms will be fewer but larger. Efficiency will keynote agriculture; there will be higher yields per acre and more efficient marketing of better quality farm commodities.

## AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

A work force of over 60,000 workers is required to operate approximately 15,000 agricultural establishments. Individuals needed to perform the myriad tasks of agriculture are identified as family (including operator), year-round, or seasonal workers.

The size of the family and year-round work forces are relatively stable while the number of seasonal workers needed changes daily throughout the growing season.

Most of the year-round workers are New Jerseyans and a large majority reside on their employer's farm. This is especially true in the dairy and poultry industries. The larger farming operations -- all types -- employ workers year-round. Many Garden State farms are small with the owners performing all tasks. Some growers have off-farm jobs. According to the 1959 Agricultural Census, one-fourth of New Jersey's farm operators worked 100 or more days during the year in nonagricultural employment.

Seasonal workers are engaged either directly or indirectly in harvesting activities primarily from April through November. The majority of these workers reside outside of New Jersey and are categorized as: contract and non-contract Puerto Ricans, southern migrants, day-haul workers from Philadelphia, and West Indians.

Contract Puerto Rican workers are those employees recruited from Puerto Rico for employment in New Jersey under the terms of an agreement between the employers and the Insular Authorities of Puerto Rico. Upon completion of their contractual obligations, most of these workers return to Puerto Rico.

Noncontract or "walk-in" Puerto Ricans come to New Jersey either directly from Puerto Rico or from other states where they had been employed. These workers secure their own employment and are not governed by the employment contract negotiated by the Puerto Rican authorities. Although accurate factual information concerning the origin and destination of these workers is incomplete, it is known that many migrate up and down the eastern seaboard.

Southern migrant workers come to New Jersey primarily as members of crews originating in Florida and Georgia. These groups are loosely organized multi-family groups who travel up and down the eastern seaboard. Work

commitments for most of these crews are obtained by crew leaders through the Annual Worker Plan, a program of the United States Employment Service to provide the maximum amount of employment for migrant crews. The crew leaders in addition to acting as business agents for the groups also provide transportation and supervise the workers.

In recent years, when the harvest season was nearing its completion and all other available sources of farm labor had been exhausted, West Indian workers were employed under government contract to assist in harvesting operations. The majority of these workers had been working in other states prior to coming to New Jersey. Employment opportunities for these workers in New Jersey came at a time when they would have been unemployed. Almost all of these workers had work commitments in Florida which started after they left New Jersey.

Without our neighbors in Pennsylvania, the agricultural industry of New Jersey would experience a serious labor crisis throughout the season. Day-haul crews which originate in Philadelphia each morning have filled the void between the number of workers needed and the number available locally. Crew leaders, acting as independent businessmen, organize, transport and supervise the workers. Members of crews are paid daily. The Pennsylvania Employment Service provides the staffing at designated assembly points and New Jersey farm representatives develop and transmit the orders for the crews to the pick-up points. Advantages of this source of labor include: elimination of housing and housing costs, a minimum of record keeping, and crew leaders handle workers supervision.

Residents of New Jersey cities, towns, and villages seldom meet the minimum labor needs of local growers. Many of these workers, commute to and from the farm each day, and secure jobs through their own efforts. A considerable number are recruited and placed by the New Jersey State Employment Service either individually or through the operation of labor pools.

There are some day-haul crews which originate at several New Jersey locations. These crews tend to be smaller than those coming from Philadelphia, and at times, consist of only five or six workers.

A look at the wages of agricultural workers finds the regular or year-round workers being paid by the week or month; most receive housing, some receive board. The seasonal workers are paid either by the hour or on a piece rate basis and all out-of-state workers except the "day-haul" crews from Pennsylvania receive housing.

The most important element in the wage structure of seasonal workers is the minimum suggested rate schedule agreed upon by the Insular Authorities of Puerto Rico and the private farm labor associations. These associations receive seasonal workers from Puerto Rico and are supported and controlled by New Jersey farmers. At winter meetings with the Puerto Rican Department of Labor officials, association representatives negotiate and agree on minimum rates of pay for farm work in New Jersey. The agreed-upon rates must be paid to contract workers during the following season.

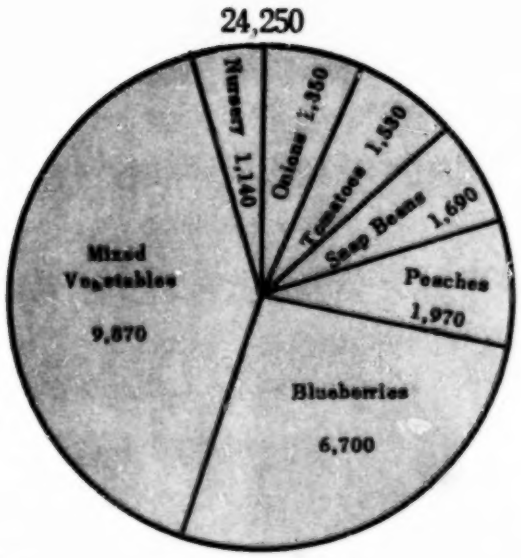
Besides setting rates for contract workers, this schedule also influences and tends to standardize the rates paid to noncontract workers. Wage surveys conducted during the past harvest season revealed a large majority of noncontract workers receive contract rates.

The charts on the following two pages show the seasonal work force distribution by crop and type of worker, the shift of workers from crop to crop, the employment curve, and monthly changes in the component parts of the work force. While the charts are a valid display of monthly "still pictures," the dynamic quality of seasonal agricultural employment is paramount.

The constant change in farm labor needs affected by the variety of crops grown, varying degrees of care and different time of maturing, plus the most important and difficult to control variable of all -- the weather -- require a highly mobile supply of labor. Large numbers of workers move daily from one employer to another, especially the "day-haul" crews. Significant personnel changes also take place each day within all types of seasonal work classifications. The rate of labor turnover is extremely high.

New Jersey farmers -- considering all of the complexities, problems, and insecurity inherent in agricultural employment -- get the job done well with the available supply of labor, so very essential to the business of farming in the Garden State.

SECTION 1

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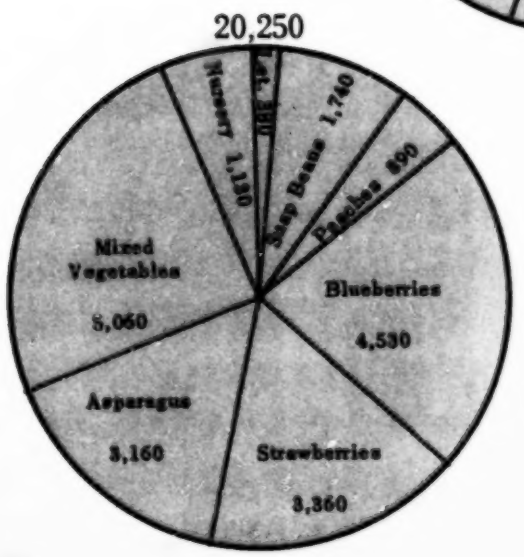


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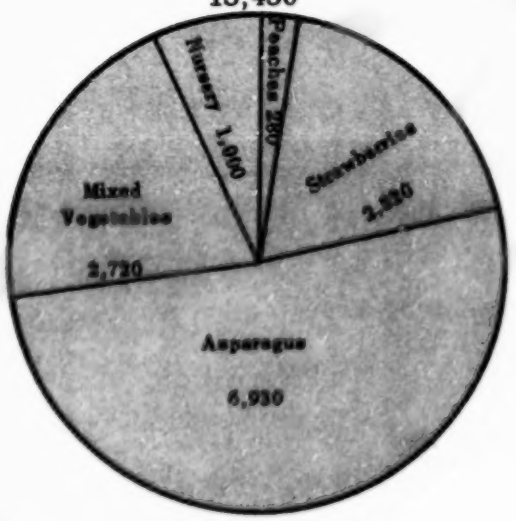


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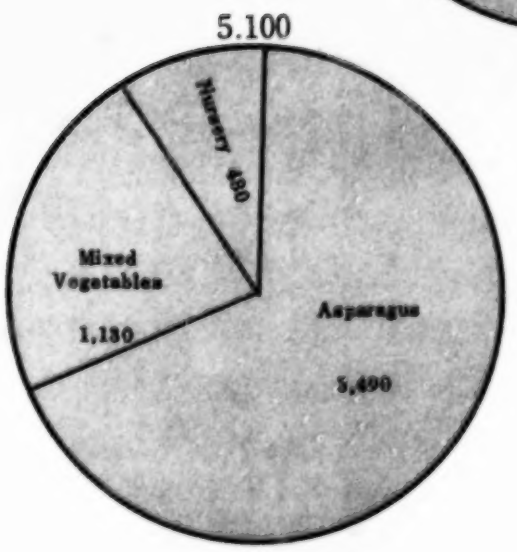


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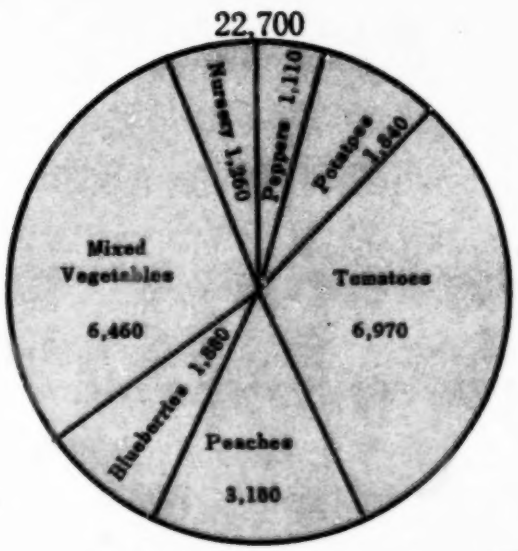


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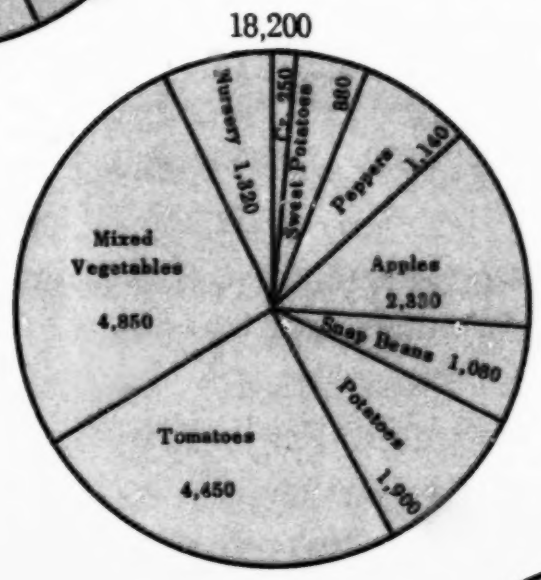


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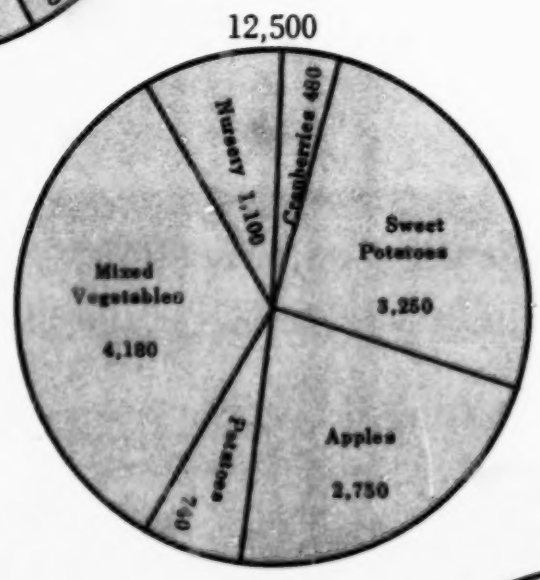


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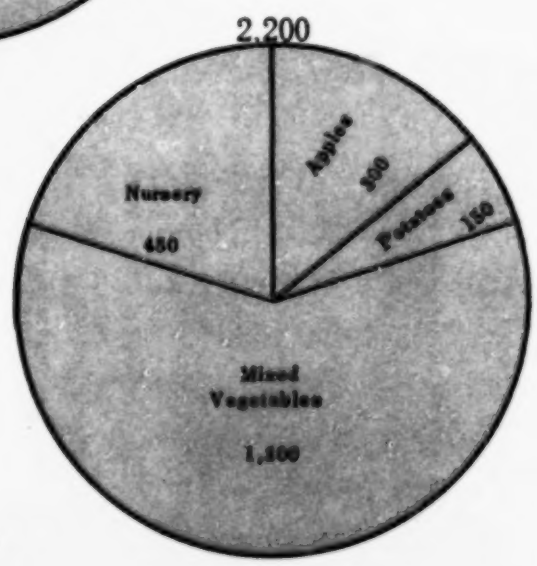



NOVEMBER

IN-SEASON FARM LABOR REPORT

or Areas Employing 500 or More Seasonal Workers

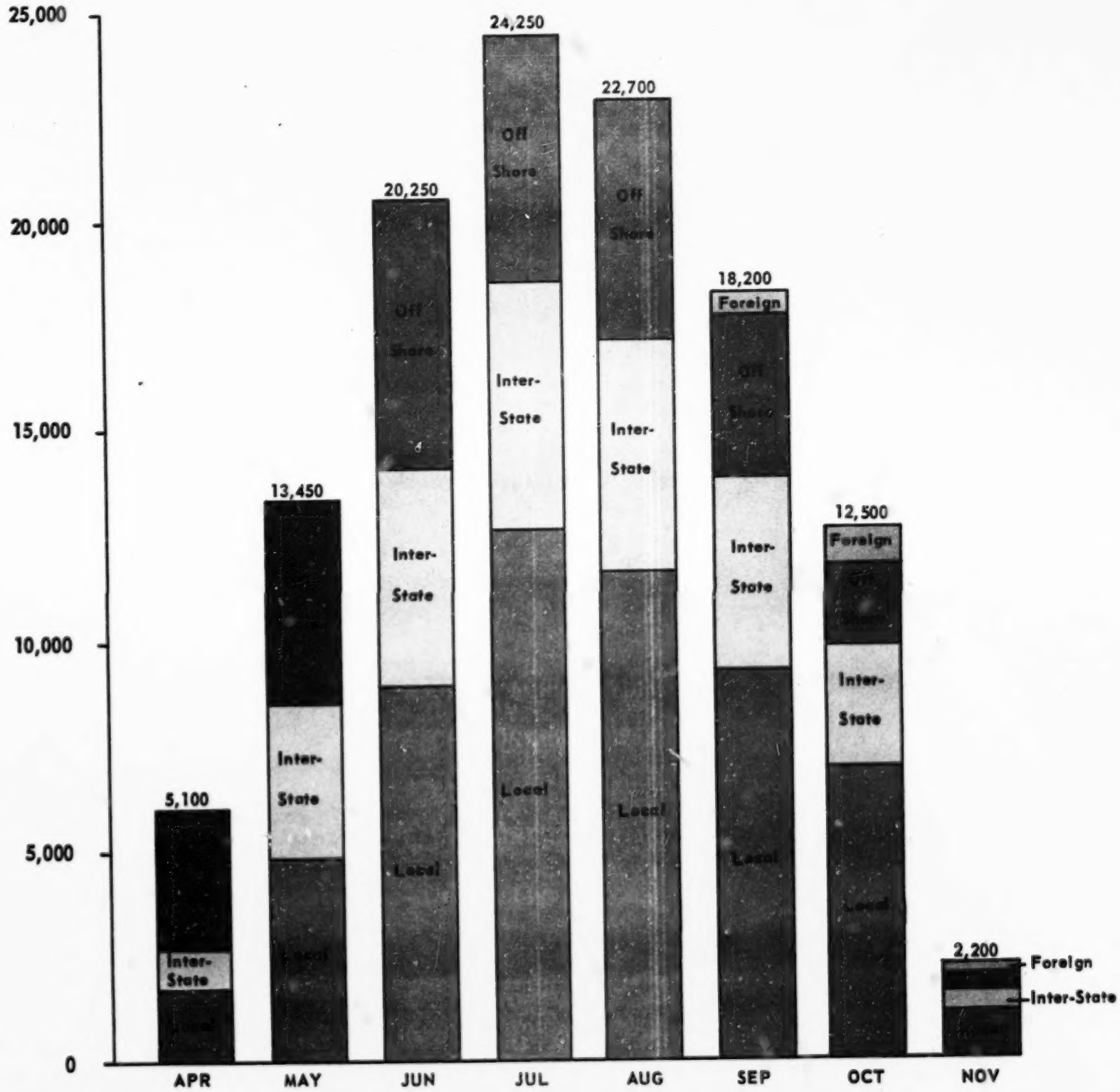
# DISTRIBUTION OF SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORK FORCE BY TYPE OF WORKER * - 1963

INTERSTATE - Migrant Crews and Non-Contract Puerto Rican Workers

OFF SHORE - Contract Puerto Ricans

FOREIGN - West Indian Workers

LOCAL - Intrastate and "day-haul" Workers




* SOURCE ES-223 IN-SEASON FARM LABOR REPORT

Reports Prepared Only for Areas Employing 500 or More Seasonal Workers.

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LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY

NEW JERSEY

# ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL LABOR REPORT -- 1963

January 1964

## FOREWORD

Following is a report of the agricultural and related industries placement activities of the New Jersey State Employment Service for the calendar year of 1963.

We extend our grateful appreciation to the State Farm Labor Advisory Committee, the Volunteer Farm Labor Representatives, employer associations, governmental agencies, agricultural organizations, local office managers and the individual growers who contributed so generously of time and effort toward the success of the Farm Placement Program.

We also extend our appreciation to the personnel of the Regional Office and the Eastern Seaboard states whose never failing cooperation helped us to service both employers and workers.

Prepared by:
Bureau of Farm Placement
Fred Watts, Chief

Bureau of Research and Statistics
Walter J. Chartier, Chief

Edited and Issued by: Bureau of
Standards, Methods and Planning

## NEW JERSEY STATE FARM LABOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1963

| | |
|---|---|
| Edward J. Hall<br>CHAIRMAN | Director - Division of Employment Security |
| Theodore H. Budd<br>Pemberton, New Jersey | Director - Blueberry Cooperative Association |
| Clinton D. Carlough<br>Upper Saddle River, New Jersey | Trustee - New Jersey Apple Institute |
| Carleton Heritage<br>Richwood, New Jersey | President - New Jersey Farm Bureau |
| Dominic Luccarelli<br>Keyport, New Jersey | Director - Farmers and Gardeners Association of New Jersey, Inc. |
| Franklin C. Nixon<br>Vincentown, New Jersey | Master - New Jersey State Grange |
| Alvin String<br>Harrisonville, New Jersey | Chairman - Glassboro Service Association, Inc. |
| Alvin Thompson<br>Bordentown, New Jersey | Member - Special Farm Labor Committee, Bureau of Employment Security |

# ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL LABOR REPORT

## PART I - STATE SUMMARY

## PLANNING

Changes in administrative organization. The only significant change in the administrative organization of the Farm Placement Bureau during 1963 was the appointment of an additional Farm Placement Representative I to cover the newly created agricultural reporting area (Upper Delaware 2-31-8).

Otherwise the organizational structure remained unchanged with a central office administrative staff of five people and eight other units of personnel outstationed in the eight agricultural reporting areas and exercising functional supervision over the local office farm placement program. For wage survey purposes a program unit assigned to the Bureau of Research and Statistics provided the Farm Placement Bureau with 48 formal crop-wage surveys during the year.

Pre-season and in-season meetings. The more important meetings of the past year attended by either the Bureau Chief or members of his staff are listed below:

New Jersey Rural Areas Development State Technical Action Panel, Trenton, New Jersey

National Farm Labor Conference, Tucson, Arizona

Region III, Farm Labor Conference, Richmond, Virginia

Fifth Annual New Jersey - Pennsylvania Crew Leader Conference, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Massachusetts Farm Labor Staff Training Conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts

Observation of Dairy Training Program, Martinsburg, West Virginia

Annual Meeting of New Jersey Cranberry Growers, Batsto, New Jersey

Sixth Annual New Jersey Marketing Institute, Princeton, New Jersey

Arrangements for recruitment. Most of the contract Puerto Rican workers were brought into the State by farm labor associations through regular clearance procedures but a few independent growers placed orders through local office Farm Placement Representatives. These orders were completed with the aid of field representatives of the Puerto Rican Department of Labor.

Recruitment arrangements, of a special nature, were made on behalf of the Glassboro Service Association with the States of Louisiana and West Virginia for strawberry pickers and cranberry packers.

Special recruitment procedures, that have been in effect for many years, were continued with the Pennsylvania Employment Service for the movement of day-haul crews from Philadelphia to South Jersey employers.

## ECONOMIC TRENDS

The direction of agricultural labor market activities in New Jersey is moving slowly and steadily toward a distant goal --- intense cultivation of reduced acreage and almost total mechanization.

In recent years, technological advances have increased yields from vegetable acreage by improving older varieties and introducing new varieties of vegetables and orchard crops. New fertilizers and farming methods theorized only a few years ago are in practical use.

Urbanization, industrialization and highway development have cut into agricultural areas, absorbing 19 percent between 1950 and 1962. Mechanization in crop harvesting, dairy and poultry farming has made giant strides in the last few years and will intensify in the future.

An analysis of the direction and change in the factors of production --- labor, land, capital and management --- is necessary to explain the economic trend of agriculture in New Jersey.

Land is the most important factor in the business of farming. Housing developments fanning out from cities; industrial establishments and schools locating in rural areas; and new highway construction with related service concerns, especially in northern and central New Jersey, have depleted agricultural acreage considerably in the last decade. Land is also changing hands and farms are becoming larger as the less efficient farmers sell to the more efficient farm operators.

In southern New Jersey while some land is being cleared for farm use, noticeable farm acreage throughout the State is unproductive as the owners are employed full time in nonagricultural activities. In the future there will be even less farm land, fewer farms and a decline in the demand for seasonal agricultural workers.

Labor has been the most necessary factor in agricultural production but is showing signs of declining significance. Mechanization of poultry and dairy farms has already displaced a large number of workers. Harvesting machines for corn, potatoes, blueberries, snap beans, sweet potatoes and cranberries are being used with improving results and an asparagus cutting machine made its first appearance in New Jersey this year, although only on an experimental basis. Possibilities of farm labor organization, a minimum wage in agriculture and legislation or other factors adversely affecting the availability of our-of-state workers are matters of great concern to farmers and could hasten the development of machines that will eliminate the large number of workers previously necessary in crop harvesting. With a greater use of machinery, a greater degree of skill will be required for future agricultural workers and wages will increase proportionally.

The current movement toward larger farms is increasing the importance of capital, as a factor of production. Growth in business organization requires more capital. More farm machinery, experimentation, personnel development, and training is requiring greater investment in farming operations.

Management has been improving in quality and becoming more important in tying other factors of production together to meet increasing competition in agriculture. This trend will continue. Future farm management will grow more on

less land and use machines to do most of the work. Advances in marketing techniques --- especially packaging --- is improving. Successful farm management is demanding greater ability, sharper insight, and more formal training. Working conditions, pay rates, and employment security of all agricultural labor will improve as management improves.

## EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Seasonal hired farm workers. The peak employment of seasonal hired workers in 1963 occurred in late July when almost 25,000 were employed. This exceeded the 1962 peak which numbered 23,500 workers on August 15.

Drought conditions, which brought an early ripening of the short blueberry crop, accounted for an earlier peak than usual. Some 7,000 workers were employed harvesting this crop on July 31, with mixed vegetables, tomatoes and peaches accounting for the use of another 8,500 workers.

The mechanical harvesters were used to a lesser extent in 1963 for harvesting blueberries, white potatoes, snap beans and sweet potatoes and this afforded more employment opportunities for the seasonal workers.

The labor force at peak was composed of 12,800 local workers, 5,800 interstate and 6,200 contract Puerto Ricans. Male non-white workers from the southern states and in day-haul crews were a predominant majority of the total seasonal work force at peak. The southern migrant workers, consisting of family groups, were recruited under the Annual Worker Plan and transported north by crew leaders. Most of these crews originated in Florida; a few others came from Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia.

Contract Puerto Rican workers were all male, over eighteen years of age. The ages and sex of interstate workers are shown on Table 4, of this report.

For six week periods in the fall a total of 815 workers from the West Indies were certified to pick apples, sweet potatoes and mixed vegetables. Shortages developed at this time as the Puerto Ricans returned to the Island, many local day-haul crews disbanded and the southern migrants returned home. At the height of the blueberry season a small scale shortage of pickers developed and lasted a few days but this was resolved by shifting day-haul crews from one area to another.

Regular hired farm workers. There has been, and no doubt will continue to be, a further reduction of regular hired farm workers. In the past the largest number of year-round farm workers were employed on dairy or poultry farms. The further mechanization of these industries has reduced the number needed, but has also increased the difficulty in finding workers qualified to use the newer methods and machines needed under the improved systems. On both dairy and poultry farms the number of units that one worker can care for has been increasing. The trend in general is toward larger number of units that can be cared for by one man on a smaller number of farms. On crop farms the number of regular workers are confined to farms large enough to warrant their use during the winter months.

A continuing shortage of qualified tractor operators in the southern part of the State was relieved somewhat by the completion of two training classes which is covered in more detail in another section of this report.

The need for more competent dairymen to fill positions in the northern sector of the State was not resolved during the year. Efforts to start a training course proved unsuccessful due to a disinterest on the part of potential trainees residing in the area. The long hours of the work week, was the principal objection given by the applicants interviewed.

## IMPACT OF MECHANIZATION AND OTHER CHANGES IN PRODUCTION METHODS

Seasonal hired farm workers. In New Jersey, machines are used in the harvesting of snap beans, peas, lima beans, spinach, blueberries, cranberries, potatoes, and sweet potatoes. Seasonal workers are employed on all these crops and there has been an evolutionary movement toward a decreasing need for workers as the use of machinery increases.

Machine harvesting has been introduced and, therefore, replaced workers where and when labor shortages exist, and/or when the machine is perfected, and economical. Some crops have been affected more than others and at varying rates. Generally, rather than a sudden impact of mechanization, machines have been replacing manpower at a slow irregular pace in recent years.

This transition most probably will continue at the same rate unless the supply of labor --- for whatever reason --- is reduced sharply. Then there would be no alternative but to increase machine harvesting.

New Jersey's location within a few hours trucking distance from New York City and Philadelphia makes it ideal for shipping vegetables and fruit to fresh market. This tends to impede the trend to mechanization as the variety of crops, selectivity and handling care required in harvesting fresh market produce demand numerous types of intricate machines which are difficult to perfect. Presently, manual harvesting is more practical. When machines are used the commodities are usually shipped to processors.

An asparagus harvesting machine made its first appearance in New Jersey this year. Manufacturer representatives and technicians from Rutgers University observed its operation, made necessary adjustments, and recorded results of test cuttings. This is an intricate piece of machinery which appears to need numerous refinements before it will become practical. In the immediate future it will not replace any seasonal agricultural workers.

1. The potato harvester has caused the largest decrease in the number of seasonal workers; most of these workers were of interstate origin. Since only small crews are needed, many of the interstate workers have been supplanted by local workers. All the machines used in the State are designed to dig two rows at one time. The potatoes from these harvesters are deposited into self-unloading trucks for delivery to a packing house. Packing is no longer confined to the 100 lb. burlap bag that was once the standard package --- smaller paper packages are becoming more popular. This increases the number of workers in the packing house. The use of these machines has been gradual starting with one machine in 1953, then 29 in 1958, 51 in 1959 and reached a maximum of 80 in 1962; only 74 were used in 1963. A 1960 survey disclosed that each machine means a reduction of 21 workers from a traditional manual potato harvesting crew of 33 workers.

   The use of snap bean harvesters is confined to areas that can serve processing plants as machine picked beans are not suitable for the fresh

market. The machines now in use are two row self-propelled, operated by one or two men. The picked beans are now deposited in pallets; the use of smaller containers has been discontinued. These harvesters are used in conjunction with hand pickers, as at times weather conditions do not permit their use. During the 1963 season growers made use of 19 mechanical pickers, with probably more than 40% harvested by machine. This figure is difficult to pinpoint accurately, as the growers interchange hand pickers and machines constantly under varying conditions.

The bulk of the blueberry crop in 1963 was hand picked, mostly by day-haul crews and some interstate crews that arrived too early for potatoes and tomatoes. In view of the increasing acreage through new planting, and unlimited areas for expansion of the crop, it is safe to assume that more use will have to be made of mechanical pickers. There is a bearing acreage of 8,300 acres expected in 1964 and a projected acreage of 9,100 acres in 1965. It may not always be possible to supply a sufficient number of hand pickers to harvest this acreage of blueberries, and growers may be forced to use both hand pickers and machine pickers. During the season of 1963 less than 10% of the crop was machine picked, entirely for processors.

Cranberry pickers are of two kinds, both powered by comparatively small gasoline motors, and are operated by one man. As the name suggests, the dry type is used only on dry bogs and the wet type on bogs that can be flooded. The wet type seems to be becoming more popular because of the greater recovery possible, and the increased production for each machine. In 1963, 20% of the crop was harvested by the dry type, 70% by the wet type, and the balance hand scooped.

In the years 1960 and 1961, 50% of the crop was machine picked. This proportion rose to 70% in 1962 and to 90% in 1963. During the seasons of 1961 and 1962 the acreage planted to cranberries remained constant at 3,000 acres and no great expansion of this crop is anticipated.

The initial use of sweet potato harvesters was not entirely a success as certain changes were found to be necessary. In 1962 there were 15 machines used but there was not enough data available to establish costs or savings in man hours or units of the production. Changes were made in the 1963 models but there was a decreasing use of the machines. Records indicate that only four were in continuous operation throughout the State, bringing more dependence upon hand pickers than had been earlier expected.

2. Training courses for tractor and machinery operators were started in early 1962 and thus far three classes have been completed and another will be completed early in 1964. The trainees after completing a course are exposed to better job opportunities with longer periods of employment and better pay. There has been wide acceptance of these trainees by the growers as they fill a need for this type of worker in our changing agriculture. Some growers train their own operators in the operation of machines used on their particular crops.

3. There has been no marked change in employment of seasonal workers from that of the preceding year. Most of the larger farms were well equipped with modern machinery in 1962 and major purchases are not warranted on the smaller farms. No particular type of worker was affected; potato harvesters probably reduced the number of workers by 1,800, but increased acreage in other crops took up this slack. Snap bean pickers of the

mechanical type rose from 15 to 19 this season.

There was a reduction of male cranberry scoopers due to the increased use of machine harvesters. Female workers in the packing houses were not displaced and in this case there was no change from the previous season.

4. The rate of harvest has no connection with machine harvesting, the market prices and the maturity of the crop are the real factors. Cranberries are the one exception as they may be harvested at the proper time of maturity and coloring with little regard for prices at the time of harvest as this crop can be stored for rather long periods. The length of harvest is governed by weather conditions rather than market prices and being a late crop speedy harvest is the major concern of the growers. Storage facilities are available and the sale of the crop is a long term proposition.

5. There is now almost complete bulk delivery of poultry and dairy feeds; this is not new, but is significant because of its greater use and the lesser number of workers engaged in this enterprise. More use is being made of bulk deliveries of both lime and fertilizers. As these bulk delivery trucks are equipped to spread these materials there is less need for manual labor. More use is being made of liquid fertilizers, both those applied below the ground and those introduced through irrigation water. Since New Jersey farm operations are already highly mechanized, changes are only improvements on existing machines, and these changes are in progress. Where there is a possibility of replacing men with machines this is sure to occur. This process will be accelerated on some crops but the final result will be a decrease in employment of both seasonal and regular hired workers.

Regular hired farm workers. Recent trends in mechanization, production practices and marketing methods have had a gradual but steady influence in reducing the employment of regular hired farm workers. Developments that should be noted are: the increased number of chickens caged in a standard coop, this allows one hired man to handle an additional number of birds; bulk handling and storage of milk has enabled many dairy farms to become entirely family operated, eliminating the regular hired man in many cases. This development has not relieved the continuing shortage of skilled dairymen throughout the State, however, as these displaced workers easily find similar employment on another dairy farm. This seems an anomaly, but is occasioned by a lack of new entrants into the dairy field.

## RECRUITMENT OF FARM WORKERS

Crew leader meetings that are held preliminary to the start of the planting and harvest season have proven to be the most effective method for mobilizing the local supply of seasonal farm labor. Such meetings were held on April 17 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, followed by a similar meeting at the Windsor Farm Office in early May.

A total of 204 crew leaders, with a combined ability to supply growers with more than 7,000 workers, attended both meetings. Substantial commitments were made with many crew leaders, and follow-up contacts were made during the season. Contacts with schools have not proven to be a material source of workers. Growers through their own experience have found them to be a very unsatisfactory source of labor for harvest of crops maturing during school

vacation. It does not follow that school children are not employed on farms, but the majority are those who live on farms and are thus employed in farm work. All possible publicity media has been used in the course of the season. These included newspaper ads, spots on radio and television. Farm placement representatives have made visits to areas where there was a possibility of adding to the work force. The 25 volunteer farm representatives were valuable in helping to fill in short-handed crews and their help is greatly appreciated by this Agency.

The local labor supply was never enough to fill orders on file at the various local offices for regular hired workers. Dairy workers have been in short supply throughout the year and clearance to possible supply areas did not produce many applicants.

Once again, as in previous years, the use of the Annual Worker Plan provided New Jersey employers with an ample supply of interstate crew labor from Florida and other southern states. Approximately 2,800 workers, making up 103 crews, were recruited in this manner, about the same number as in 1962. The white potato crop in the Central area attracts the majority of the southern migrant workers and in 1963 they were fully employed as the growers started digging on schedule and completed the harvest by mid-September. This permitted the crews to keep commitments in other states on their return swing home. South Jersey vegetable growers also provided work for an increased number of southern migrants beginning with the strawberry crop in late May and concluding with mixed vegetables in October. New construction of migrant worker housing in this area allowed for the lodging and employment of an additional 100 workers for the season, and the construction of two new camps this winter will result in the employment of two more migrant crews in 1964.

Intrastate migratory workers are few in number in New Jersey and interoffice clearance orders result in speedy placement of these workers. Special recruitment arrangements, which included the use of work guides were made with the Louisiana Employment Service, which resulted in the referral of 136 single, male workers from that State for employer-members of the Glassboro Service Association.

The use of noncontract Puerto Ricans is similar to that of contract workers. They share the same rates of pay as the contract Puerto Rican workers. The widely held belief that they all originate from Puerto Rico is not true inasmuch as many of these noncontract workers are mainland residents and are so reported on ES-223 reports. It is true that some of these noncontract workers do originate from the Islands but they are in the minority. They were engaged in the same activities as the contract Puerto Ricans, starting with the asparagus cutting, planting, cultivating mixed vegetables, and the harvesting of these vegetables in addition to peaches and apples. Partial figures of their total employment are noted in the reports of two service associations, which are given in this issue. The aggregate use of noncontract Puerto Ricans is a combination of the figures supplied by two service associations and the informed estimates of the area farm labor representative. During 1963 this combined estimate amounted to 3,005 workers. Any report of the number who returned to the Island would be pure guesswork as the facts are not available from any source.

Information furnished by the two associations using contract and noncontract Puerto Rican workers follows:

FARMERS AND GARDENERS SERVICE ASSOCIATION
HOLMDEL, NEW JERSEY

| | 1962 | 1963 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Total number of workers employed | 1,129 | 1,170 |
| 2. Brought in under Puerto Rican Agreement | 822 | 758 |
| 3. Puerto Rican Walk-ins | 262 | 302 |
| 4. Domestic Workers recruited | | |
| A. Intrastate | 0 | 40 |
| B. Interstate | 0 | 5 |
| 5. Brought in under BWI Contract | 45 | 65 |
| 6. Day-haul workers available from camp | 40 | 40 |
| 7. Total of seasonal wages paid to all workers | $750,000 | $755,000 |
| 8. Average individual weekly earnings | $51.00 | $54.00 |
| 9. Average weeks of employment - all workers | 15 wks. | 17 wks. |
| 10. Association loss in advancing transportation to workers | | |
| A. Domestic | 0 | 0 |
| B. Puerto Rican | $1,400.00 | $2,000.00 |
| 11. Number of growers obtaining workers thru Association | 140 | 140 |
| 12. Reported destination of workers at end of season | | |
| Puerto Rico | 70% | 75% |
| Florida | 10% | 15% |
| Unknown | 20% | 10% |

13. Crops harvested, etc.:
Strawberries, carrots, apples, peaches, fennel, celery, asparagus, artichoke, cabbage, spinach, cauliflower, kale, sweet corn, rape, greens, tomatoes, onions, beets, broccoli and leeks.

14. Location of farmers served by Association: (Extremes)
Princeton - West
Hightstown - South
Great Meadows - North

GLASSBORO SERVICE ASSOCIATION
GLASSBORO, NEW JERSEY

| | 1962 | 1963 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Total number of workers employed | 9,764 | 9,227 |
| 2. Brought in under Puerto Rican Contract | 7,466 | 7,399 |
| 3. Puerto Rican Walk-ins | 1,188 | 935 |
| 4. Domestic Workers recruited | | |
| A. Intrastate | 67 | 51 |
| B. Interstate | 224 | 136 |
| 5. Brought in under BWI Contract | 819 | 706 |
| 6. Day-haul workers available from camp | 125 | 125 |
| 7. Total of seasonal wages paid to all workers | $5,267,092.87 | $4,986.278.04 |
| 8. Average individual weekly earnings | $49.01 | $55.19 |
| 9. Average weeks of employment | | |
| A. Domestic | 13 wks. | 10½ wks. |
| B. BWI Workers | 4½ wks. | 4½ wks. |
| 10. Association loss in advancing transportation to workers | | |
| A. Domestic | $561.08 | $1,313.29 |
| B. Puerto Rican | $12,247.33 | $16,638.26 |
| 11. Number of growers obtaining workers through the Association | 1,400 | 1,138 |
| 12. Reported destination of workers at end of season | | |
| Puerto Rico | *No figures available, but the Manager estimated approximately 85% returning to Puerto Rico. | |
| Florida | | |
| Unknown | | |

13. Crops harvested, etc.:
Asparagus, strawberries, blueberries, snap beans, peppers, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, eggplants, apples, peaches, broccoli, tomatoes and other mixed, small, row vegetables.

Housing. The Migrant Labor Bureau of the Department of Labor and Industry is responsible by law for the inspection and regulation of migrant housing.

The following is a synopsis, prepared by the Migrant Labor Bureau, outlining the progress made in this field during the past year:

"In 1963 there were 2,072 registered migrant labor camps operating in the State compared to 2,131 in 1962. Some of the decrease represented camps eliminated after being posted as unfit for human habitation. During the past season a much greater emphasis was placed on the requirements for safeguarding cooking and heating facilities. The unvented space heater is no longer permissible. All heating facilities must be properly vented in order to protect the lives of the occupants and, of course, the owner's property.

There were 65 departmental hearings resulting from housing violations during 1963. Of this number, 18 violations were immediately corrected and penalties were vacated. Twenty-eight camp operators received warnings, eighteen assessed penalties, and one case is pending in the courts.

Last year 394 crew leaders registered with the Bureau; 277 on day-haul operations, and 117 interstate crew leaders who made housing arrangements for their crews. During the year, 16 were required to appear for departmental hearings for infractions of the regulations. At these hearings several were denied their right to operate as a crew leader in New Jersey. Since 1960, 35 crew leaders have had their certificates of registration to operate in the State revoked. One prevalent violation was the falsification of application forms in regard to criminal backgrounds.

Regulations provided by law have helped to reduce abuses related to housing, non-payment of wages, illegal deductions, and desertion of crew members by the crew leader. Crew leaders must register with the State agency. During the registration process, they are given a copy of the regulations outlining their responsibilities. This has been extremely helpful. The field staff of the Bureau, during the course of inspecting housing facilities, checks each crew leader for his registration certificate and notes how well the crew leader has been carrying-out his responsibilities.

The Bureau of Migrant Labor cooperates very closely with the Farm Placement Bureau, Division of Employment Security, in furthering the recruitment program. All users of crew leader type farm labor are urged to cooperate closely in this program and employ crew leaders who are registered with the State.

Approximately 50 newly constructed migrant labor camps will begin to operate in the 1964 season. The Bureau of Migrant Labor, as in the past, offers the services of its field staff in planning and advising in the construction of new housing facilities for farm labor.

One of the outstanding programs in New Jersey --- the summer school program for the children of migratory farm workers had four school locations in 1963. These were in Cranbury, Middlesex County, Woodstown, Salem County, Rosenhayn and Cedarville in Cumberland County. Three-hundred and sixty-five children attended the summer school sessions of approximately five weeks duration. In the Woodstown school, it was necessary to provide bilingual teachers because of the large number of Puerto Rican children in attendance. The Department of Health, cooperated fully in providing health services. The school program, which began in 1945, is a real and vital service for the children of migratory farm workers."

Wages. Forty-eight agricultural wage surveys were conducted during 1963. Seasonal worker rates of pay for all activities on all principal crops were surveyed and findings were published in a weekly Farm Labor Report which is circulated throughout the eastern states. All survey data was gathered by personal interviews. At least two surveys were conducted in each of the eight Agricultural Reporting Areas. Interstate and Puerto Rican workers were employed on all crops and in all areas throughout the season.

Foreign workers. As in previous years, a shortage of domestic workers for fall harvests of fruit and vegetables resulted in the use of foreign workers to complete the crop season. Active domestic recruitment on behalf of the employers involved resulted in a decrease in the number of foreign workers certified as compared to 1962 figures. A total of 1015 West Indian foreign workers were admitted for work this year, a 10% reduction from the number employed in 1962. Man-weeks of employment also showed a corresponding reduction of 15%.

The foreign workers were certified to work on specific crop harvests, apples, mixed vegetables and sweet potatoes, and a six week limitation of employment was made for each certification requested. The regulations of the Secretary of Labor were adhered to in the processing of all foreign labor requests.

1. All foreign workers certified for employment were used by member-growers of farm labor associations. Before such certification was requested the individual employers listed by the associations were contacted by Farm Placement Representatives to insure that the need was genuine and to inform the grower that vigorous action would be taken to recruit domestic workers. As a result of this policy foreign worker requests were trimmed and the available domestic force was given the necessary protection in their quest for agricultural work.

2. Foreign workers from the West Indies were engaged in the harvesting of vegetables, apples and sweet potatoes during the fall of 1963. They were employed by growers contacted during the following five wage surveys:

   Freehold Mixed Vegetable
   Red Bank-Freehold Apple
   Woodbury Sweet Potato
   Vineland Sweet Potato
   Hammonton Sweet Potato

   Crop activities included harvesting vegetables and picking apples and sweet potatoes. West Indians were employed by several apple growers in Bergen County and wage information was gathered from these growers, to be used jointly with New York State, for a combined crop-wage finding.

   All surveys were made by personal visits to a sample of growers and the findings were published in the Farm Labor Report.

3. A post-season evaluation was made of all wage surveys taken during the period of foreign worker employment. This evaluation disclosed that the wage levels of domestic workers similarly employed were not depressed and there was no evidence of adverse effect.

## AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Based on the success of the first tractor training program conducted in Hammonton which concluded in the spring of 1962, subsequent surveys in the Hammonton and Bridgeton areas revealed a need for additional training courses in these areas. Two such courses were conducted with the Hammonton course starting on November 11, 1962 with 25 trainees and concluding on March 22, 1963, graduating 18 members of the original class. In conjunction with this particular course, there was offered supplemental training in basic English. It was designed primarily to assist the trainees to comprehend to a greater degree the material and course content of the tractor training course. The English class was held for one hour per day, three days per week, after the conclusion of the regular training sessions. This course was strictly a pilot program and was instituted on January 11, 1963 and concluded on March 27, 1963. This course proved beneficial to the 15 members of the class that participated. Most of these trainees were Spanish speaking individuals.

The Bridgeton area had its initial tractor training class. This program which got underway December 10, 1962 with 25 students was completed on March 27, 1963 with all original 25 trainees participating in the graduating exercises. The second program of this nature was started on December 10, 1963 with an additional 25 trainees and is expected to be completed on March 27, 1964.

All graduates of the two courses, which concluded in 1963, were successful in finding employment within the training area. Most were employed at higher wages than they had previously earned and all were upgraded to the extent of receiving better housing and the security of full time employment.

## PUBLIC RELATIONS

The completion of two tractor training courses, both ARA sponsored, at Hammonton and Bridgeton resulted in very favorable publicity for the Agency and the Farm Placement Bureau in the important agricultural areas of South Jersey. The graduation ceremonies attracted community leaders, educational administrators and labor officials.

The Farm Placement exhibit which featured colored slides of the day-haul program during Farmers Week in Trenton also was well publicized and afforded an opportunity for the distribution of promotional materials to the farm families in attendance.

In the course of the year staff members appeared on Television and radio programs explaining and promoting the aims and objectives of the Farm Placement Program.

The weekly Farm Labor Report was well accepted and often featured by the rural newspapers throughout the State. The Director of Information for the New Jersey Department of Agriculture sent a written commendation to the New Jersey State Employment Service praising the uniform excellence of this weekly release.

## EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Favorable acceptance by the State's growers of local workers on a commuting day-haul basis continued to accelerate through the activities of the Farm Placement personnel. Increased use was made by workers and employers of assembly points established in cities and towns near farming areas. To continue this growth several more seasonal offices are needed in South Jersey, at strategic points, to facilitate the direction of crews to work opportunities.

The recruitment, transportation and assignment of over 5,000 Puerto Rican workers proceeded during the spring with far less disruption than for the past several years. However, among those who came later for mid-summer and fall crops the proportion jumping their contract before paying off transportation and other advances was much higher than any previous year. This agency has recommended a conference involving all parties concerned to consider approaches to correct this situation.

In the interests of developing expanded domestic sources of seasonal workers, it is suggested that preseason inter-regional meetings be scheduled, in which both employers and State Employment Service personnel of specific supply and

demand states would discuss recruitment, transportation, living and work opportunities for single male workers. This could lead to a program similar to the Florida Pooled Interviews for mixed crews.

Clarification and formalization of existing instructions pertaining to agricultural prevailing wage surveys is essential if the New Jersey Division of Employment Security is to properly meet its responsibilities regarding the recruitment of out-of-state workers. Present instructions do not adequately cover the preparation of wage reports involving interstate workers and Puerto Rican contract workers. This inadequacy has necessitated post-season clarifications of 1963 wage survey findings.

## PART II - OUTLOOK FOR 1964

### STATE FORECAST

A more normal growing season in 1964, as distinguished from the excessive drought of 1963, would lead to greater production of fruits and vegetables and increased job opportunities for seasonal farm workers.

A larger peach crop is indicated and a heavier crop of apples is expected to follow the somewhat below-average harvest of 1963.

The new bearing acreage of blueberries should lead to larger demands for day-haul workers, despite the fact that there will be increased use of mechanical harvesters.

White potato acreage will very likely be increased for the first time in many years because of the favorable price return in 1963.

A recently developed freezing process and a new dry flaked sweet potato product may serve to increase acreage of this crop.

Another important economic factor that may very well spur the agricultural industry is the relief from the threat of excessive taxes that is now anticipated as a result of the favorable voter action last November on the farm real-estate tax referendum.

### AREA OUTLOOK

Bridgeton 2-31-1

It is anticipated that 1964 will generate the same need for agricultural workers as 1963.

There will be little, if any, change in the acreage devoted to the major crops in this area; asparagus, strawberries, snap beans and tomatoes.

The tillable acreage of this area has not been affected by the gradual reduction of farms over the past few years, acreage of the defunct farms having been absorbed by larger and more efficient operators. Loss of



acreage to United States Department of Agriculture controls have been insignificant and will have no effect on the need for labor in 1964. Planting arrangements for 1964 are being scheduled. In all probability, all tillable acreage will be utilized.

During 1963, the extremely favorable weather during the harvest season permitted uninterrupted days and hours of work. These abnormal weather conditions enabled the harvesting of a record crop. The same conditions are not expected to prevail in 1964. The only effect on labor will be a lessening of hours worked.

A decrease in production by one of the large processing plants caused considerable anxiety for a time during 1963. This production retrenchment caused growers to alter planting schedules. These planting schedule adjustments were made with apparently little difficulty. No further reductions are anticipated for 1964.

The use of mechanical bean pickers has reduced the need for hand laborers to harvest snap beans which are to be sent to processors. Snap beans earmarked for fresh market consumption still require hand labor. In 1963, there was an increase in acreage devoted to snap beans for fresh market sales. This brought about an increase in need for hand pickers. No change in the size of the snap bean labor force is anticipated in 1964.

Progress was noted in the development of a mechanical asparagus cutter, but there will not be any wide scale use of this device in the immediate future. The number of seasonal workers required in 1964 to gather asparagus will remain at the 1963 level.

Camden 2-31-2

Despite the fact that housing is cutting into agricultural land in this area, there is no indication that planted acreages of major crops will vary greatly from 1963. Agricultural worker needs in 1964 will approximate 1963.

Asparagus will remain at about 12,000 acres. Owing to a rather favorable fresh market in 1963, it is expected that there will be an increasing demand for asparagus bunchers next season.

There will be no major change in fruit tree acreage in 1964, but drawf apple trees now being planted will account for more trees on the same acreage in future years. Approximately the same number of workers will be required to care for and harvest tree fruit next season.

Mixed vegetable and tomato acreage in 1964 will probably parallel 1963, and, as a result, the worker requirements will be similar.

A large percentage of the year-round agricultural workers are employed on dairy farms. The number of small dairy farms have been decreasing each year --- this trend will continue.

In the City of Camden, a supervised labor pool has been and will continue to be effective in recruiting seasonal workers.

Newspaper ads, spot radio announcements and direct contacts with Welfare and other agencies will continue to be used to notify those people interested in agricultural employment.

This area has not felt any great impact from farm mechanization or changes in methods of production. Presently, none of the major crops lend themselves to mechanization, with the possible exception of sweet potatoes. Some experimental work was done with sweet potato harvesters in 1962 but was not continued this year. In 1964, mechanization will have very little effect on agricultural labor.

Farm Placement Representatives in the Camden Area will continue to maintain a close relationship with County Agents, officials of agencies, produce auctions, and community groups.

Atlantic City 2-31-3

Growers are looking forward to bumper crops during the 1964 harvesting season, which could create an acute labor demand for seasonal agricultural workers. Puerto Rican workers, both contract and noncontract, will continue to help the employer who has housing and needs from two to ten workers throughout the entire season. Day-haul and local workers will be in greater demand next season.

It is almost certain that there will be an increase in the acreage used to grow crops under contract arrangements with food processors. An increase in crop production is required by the processors to replenish inventories which are lower than usual. This will increase the demand for workers.

New blueberry and strawberry plantings coming into production for the first time will also call for additional seasonal agricultural workers in 1964.

If bumper crops materialize, local office Farm Representatives will be called on to use existing sources of farm labor supply more efficiently and develop new methods of recruitment.

Burlington 2-31-4

The acreage devoted to the planting of mixed vegetables for harvest in 1964 will be approximately the same as last year. There will be little if any change in the number of workers needed to harvest the crops.

A slight increase in the number of workers needed to harvest crops in the fruit and berry categories will occur. The additional workers will be needed to harvest an additional acreage of peaches.

Although labor demands of the blueberry industry will be about the same, fewer crews of workers are anticipated. In recent years, there has been a trend to increase the number of workers in the crew while the smaller crews are dissolving. This trend is expected to continue.

The total acreage to be devoted to tomatoes will not be known until February or March when the processors establish contract prices and allotments. However, because of the lower yields of 1963, an increase in acreage is expected.

Growers of sweet corn had a discouraging financial return last year and may reduce the acreage devoted to this crop.

The use of mechanical harvesters of blueberries and cranberries will depend upon crop yield and weather conditions. Owners of mechanical blueberry pickers use them only when yields are not heavy enough to allow for adequate hand picking wages or when workers are unavailable.

Trenton 2-31-5

A need for the procurement of additional farm labor will develop during 1964. This need for more workers will be due primarily to an expected increase in potato and tomato acreage.

Last year was very prosperous for potato farmers and they will, no doubt, increase their acreage in 1964. They will have more money for seed and fertilizers, and will, in all probability, invest some of the profits made in 1963 in their farming operations.

The tomato crop will undoubtedly be increase in 1964, due to the short crop in 1963 and the lack of a reserve supply of canned tomatoes by processors.

In 1964, a strong recruiting program will be necessary to insure the harvest of the crops grown in this area. In addition to tomato and potato acreage, there will be increases in the asparagus and strawberry acreage. Harvesting activities will commence in April with asparagus and other early season vegetables. Tomatoes will be harvested during July, while the peak of the potato harvest is not expected until late August.

As in the past, this area depends upon interstate workers to harvest crops. It may also be necessary to use West Indian workers to assist in the harvesting of crops maturing in the fall.

Freehold 2-31-6

In 1964, the need for seasonal agricultural workers will be similar to 1963, as the acreages of all crops are expected to remain about the same.

Potato acreage might increase slightly as potato growers received high prices in 1963. If this occurs, it probably will mean more work for the migrant crews who are in the area, rather than a demand for additional workers.

Further use of the blueberry harvesting machine will decrease labor demands and, therefore, the people normally engaged in blueberry picking will be available for other activities.

The first crop to be harvested in this area will be strawberries, beginning late in May and running into about the middle of June. Subsequent crops will be tomatoes, potatoes, peaches and green vegetables, such as string beans, cabbage, spinach, and cauliflower. The harvest season concludes with fall vegetables and apples. Peak periods of nursery stock harvesting occur in the spring and fall.

The various types of agricultural workers — contract and "walk-in" Puerto Ricans, day-haul crews from Trenton, and migrant crews from the southern states — will continue to adequately meet grower demands for seasonal workers in this area.

It is expected that a shortage of qualified grooms will continue in 1964, especially those required to work on thoroughbred horse farms. This will be watched closely to see whether or not a training program should be developed to alleviate shortages of these workers.

North Jersey 2-31-7

Selling of farmland in Bergen County during 1963 will result in a decreasing need for seasonal agricultural workers in 1964. One local fruit grower purchased 200 acres of farmland. In 1963, this land produced peaches, apples, and green vegetables. Some of the land will be used for fruit production next year, but a substantial portion will be converted to a golf course and clubhouse.

Several other growers indicated they will sell their farms, and it is expected that housing developments and schools will be constructed on some of the land.

Vegetables grown for fresh market — nursery stock, peaches, and apples — are the predominant crops in the North Jersey area.

Area growers in 1964 will continue to employ both contract and non-contract Puerto Rican workers as they have in prior years, and West Indian workers will again be recruited in the fall to complete the harvest.

It will continue to be practically an impossibility to recruit local workers for agricultural employment.

The demand for agricultural workers will decline in 1964 in direct proportion to the loss of farmland. Mechanization and changes in production methods will not affect the agricultural employment pattern in 1964.

Upper Delaware 2-31-8

The pattern of seasonal farm labor was the same in 1963 as it has been for several years and most probably will continue in 1964. Truck farms in the northern part of the area are supplied with contract Puerto Ricans from either the Glassboro Service Association or the Farmers and Gardeners Association. Employed in this area also are a large number of "walk-in" Puerto Ricans who return to the same growers each year. Migrant crews from the South, and Puerto Ricans from the service associations, are used in the fruit harvest to supplement local labor.

In the southern section of the area, day-haul crews from Trenton and Philadelphia are employed harvesting corn and tomatoes. Some workers are used to cultivate various vegetables.

A shortage of year-round dairy hands exists throughout the area. In 1963, a proposed training program for dairy hands could not begin because of lack of interest among the screened applicants. This shortage will continue.

In 1964, area growers will continue to rely on out-of-state farm workers, as the local labor supply is insufficient to meet growers needs.

There is no indication that there will be any change in agricultural employment next year. However, changes in controlled milk prices, crop controls, and price supports could affect the agricultural employment picture.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225.1--Table 1 (1/60)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.6

State of New Jersey

TABLE 1. SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS IN 1963

| ITEM | NUMBER |
|---|---|
| **SECTION A. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES** | |
| 1. OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY | |
| A. DAY-HAUL POINTS | 10 |
| B. TOWNS WITH DAY-HAUL POINTS | 7 |
| C. SUM OF WORKERS TRANSPORTED ON AVERAGE DAY IN EACH TOWN | 574 |
| D. SUM OF WORKERS TRANSPORTED ON PEAK DAY IN EACH TOWN | 1848 |
| 2. ESTABLISHED (UNSUPERVISED) BY STATE AGENCY | |
| A. DAY-HAUL POINTS | 31 |
| B. TOWNS WITH DAY-HAUL POINTS | 28 |
| C. SUM OF WORKERS TRANSPORTED ON AVERAGE DAY IN EACH TOWN | 996 |
| D. SUM OF WORKERS TRANSPORTED ON PEAK DAY IN EACH TOWN | 1454 |
| **SECTION B. SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE YOUTH** | |
| 3. TOWNS IN WHICH SEPARATE SCHOOL-AGE YOUTH PROGRAMS ARE OPERATED | NA |
| 4. DAY-HAUL POINTS OPERATED SEPARATELY FOR SCHOOL-AGE YOUTH | NA |
| A. SUM OF SCHOOL-AGE YOUTH WORKERS TRANSPORTED ON PEAK DAY IN EACH TOWN | NA |
| 5. DAY-HAUL POINTS ESTABLISHED BY STATE AGENCY FOR SCHOOL-AGE YOUTH | NA |
| 6. SUPERVISED CAMPS OPERATED FOR SCHOOL-AGE FARM WORKERS | NA |
| A. PLACEMENT IN CAMPS | NA |
| 7. PLACEMENTS OF SCHOOL-AGE YOUTH IN SUPERVISED LIVE-IN FARM HOMES | |
| **SECTION C. SERVICES TO OTHER SPECIAL GROUPS** | |
| 8. SERVICES RENDERED TO INDIANS BY LOCAL OFFICES OR ITINERANT POINTS ON RESERVATIONS | |
| A. PLACEMENTS | NA |
| B. APPLICANT HOLDING ACCEPTANCES | NA |
| 9. OTHER PLACEMENTS OF RESERVATION INDIANS | NA |
| 10. PUERTO RICANS BROUGHT INTO STATE UNDER WORK CONTRACT | 6994 |
| **SECTION D. SPECIAL SERVICES TO EMPLOYERS** | |
| 11. EMPLOYERS RECEIVING COMBINE SERVICES | |
| A. FROM OUT OF AREA | NA |
| B. FROM OUT OF STATE | NA |
| 12. EMPLOYERS RECEIVING COTTON-HARVESTING-MACHINE SERVICES | |
| A. FROM OUT OF AREA | NA |
| B. FROM OUT OF STATE | NA |
| 13. FOOD PROCESSING EMPLOYERS RECEIVING PLACEMENT SERVICES | 16 |
| **SECTION E. OTHER SPECIAL SERVICES** | |
| 14. LOCAL OFFICES WHICH HELD FARM CLINICS | NA |
| 15. DAYS ON WHICH FARM CLINICS WERE HELD | NA |
| 16. ISSUES ON FARM LABOR BULLETINS PUBLISHED | 29 |
| A. COPIES DISTRIBUTED | 30,000 |
| 17. STATE AGENCY'S WORK GUIDES DISTRIBUTED | |
| A. WITHIN REPORTING STATE | 600 |
| B. TO OTHER STATES | 200 |
| 18. LOCAL OFFICES PARTICIPATING IN FORMAL COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS | 5 |
| 19. VOLUNTEER FARM PLACEMENT REPRESENTATIVES | 25 |

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225--Worksheet A (1/60)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.6
State of New Jersey
Year 1963

Worksheet A. Towns with day-haul points operated by State Agency in 1963

[x] 1. At points operated by State Agency

[x] 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

| Towns | Number of day-haul points | | Number of workers transported peak day | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | School-age youth | Average day | Total | School-age youth |
| I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| 1. At points operated by State agency | | | | | |
| Bridgeton | 3 | 0 | 84 | 286 | 0 |
| Landisville | 1 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Atlantic City | 2 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 10 |
| Pemberton | 1 | 0 | 175 | 756 | 0 |
| Camden | 1 | 0 | 98 | 236 | 0 |
| Hammonton | 1 | 0 | 71 | 505 | 0 |
| Egg Harbor | 1 | 0 | 15 | 25 | 10 |
| 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency | | | | | |
| Trenton | 1 | 0 | 375 | 410 | 0 |
| Hightstown | 1 | 0 | 95 | 160 | 0 |
| Allentown | 1 | 0 | 60 | 75 | 0 |
| Freehold | 1 | 0 | 27 | 59 | 0 |
| Englishtown | 1 | 0 | 12 | 35 | 0 |
| New Egypt | 1 | 0 | 32 | 32 | 0 |
| Asbury Park | 1 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Lakewood | 1 | 0 | 12 | 19 | 0 |
| New Shrewsbury | 1 | 0 | 35 | 65 | 0 |
| Manasquan | 1 | 0 | 15 | 20 | 0 |
| Burlington | 1 | 0 | 25 | 55 | 0 |
| Pleasantville | 1 | 0 | 35 | 50 | 20 |
| Mizpah | 1 | 0 | 15 | 30 | 10 |
| Mays Landing | 1 | 0 | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| South Egg Harbor | 1 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| Elwood | 1 | 0 | 15 | 20 | 5 |
| Oceanville | 1 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 5 |
| Cedarville | 1 | 0 | 22 | 45 | 0 |
| Marshalltown | 1 | 0 | 18 | 24 | 0 |
| Daretown | 1 | 0 | 15 | 21 | 0 |
| Newport | 1 | 0 | 20 | 35 | 0 |
| Pennsgrove | 1 | 0 | 12 | 27 | 0 |
| Salem | 2 | 0 | 62 | 85 | 0 |
| Sharptown | 2 | 0 | 18 | 52 | 0 |
| Vineland | 1 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 0 |

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225-- Worksheet A, Cont'd. (1/60)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.6
State of New Jersey
Year 1963

| Towns | Number of day-haul points | | Number of workers transported peak day | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | School-age youth | Average day | Total | School-age youth |
| I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency Cont'd | | | | | |
| Woodstown | 2 | 0 | 23 | 31 | 0 |
| Yorktown | 1 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Elmer | 1 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 0 |
| *Philadelphia, Pa. | 4 | 0 | 2036 | 4525 | 0 |
| *Chester, Pa. | 1 | 0 | 52 | 148 | 0 |

*Additional day-haul points, that while not operated or supervised by the New Jersey agency, but supervised by the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, materially contributed to the mobility of the seasonal farm labor force. Statistical data supplied by the Pennsylvania State Agency.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225--Worksheet B (1/60)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.6
State of New Jersey
Year 1963

Worksheet B. Day-haul activities, by period of action

[x] 1. At points operated by State agency

[x] 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

| Towns (from column I of worksheet A) | Period of operation: Beginning date | Period of operation: Ending date | Number of workers on peak day | Crop Activity | Type of program: School-age youth | Type of program: Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII |
| **1. At points operated by State agency** | | | | | | |
| Bridgeton | 3/1 | 11/30 | 286 | Varied work: Nursery stock<br>Set & top: Onions<br>Plant & cut: Lettuce, Cabbage<br>Pick: Tomatoes, Snap Beans, Strawberries, Blueberries<br>Plant & Harvest: Mixed Vegetables | | X |
| Landisville | 4/15 | 5/20 | 10 | Plant: Flower Bulbs<br>Cut: Flowers | | X |
| Atlantic City | 6/18 | 10/30 | 30 | Pick: Strawberries | | X |
| | | | | Pick: Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes | | X |
| Pemberton | 6/1 | 6/30 | 756 | Pick: Strawberries | | X |
| | 6/1 | 6/15 | | Pick: Cherries | | X |
| | 6/15 | 8/31 | | Pick: Blueberries | | X |
| | 6/15 | 7/15 | | Pick: Snap Beans, early | | X |
| | 7/1 | 9/20 | | Pick: Peaches | | X |
| | 7/1 | 10/1 | | Pull: Sweet Corn | | X |
| | 8/1 | 10/15 | | Pick: Tomatoes | | X |
| | 9/15 | 10/15 | | Pick: Snap Beans, late | | X |
| Camden | 6/14 | 9/16 | 236 | Harvest: Asparagus, Strawberries, Blueberries, Snap Beans, Cucumbers, Lima Beans, Peppers, Tomatoes, Peaches, Apples, Broccoli, Carrots | | X |

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225--Worksheet B (1/60)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.6
State of New Jersey
Year 1963

Worksheet B. Day-haul activities, by period of action

[X] 1. At points operated by State Agency

[X] 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

| Towns (from column I of worksheet A) | Period of operation: Beginning date | Period of operation: Ending date | Number of workers on peak day | Crop Activity | Type of program: School-age youth | Type of program: Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII |
| **1. At points operated by State agency** | | | | | | |
| Hammonton | 5/27 | 10/28 | 505 | Pick: Blueberries | | X |
| Egg Harbor | 6/18 | 8/29 | 25 | Pick: Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes | | X |
| **2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency** | | | | | | |
| Trenton | 5/28 | 6/22 | 235 | Pick: Strawberries | | X |
| | 6/10 | 9/30 | 120 | Pick: Snap Beans | | X |
| | 7/10 | 10/20 | 330 | Dig: Potatoes | | X |
| | 8/1 | 9/30 | 410 | Pick: Tomatoes | | X |
| Hightstown | 5/25 | 6/22 | 15 | Pick: Strawberries | | X |
| | 6/10 | 9/30 | 75 | Pick: Snap Beans | | X |
| | 7/10 | 10/20 | 150 | Dig: Potatoes | | X |
| | 8/1 | 9/30 | 95 | Pick: Tomatoes | | X |
| Allentown | 5/28 | 6/22 | 40 | Pick: Strawberries | | X |
| | 7/10 | 10/20 | 60 | Dig: Potatoes | | X |
| | 8/1 | 9/30 | 60 | Pick: Tomatoes | | |
| Burlington | 4/1 | 5/15 | 55 | Cut: Spinach, Spring | | X |
| | 5/15 | 7/1 | | Cut: Asparagus | | X |
| | 6/15 | 8/31 | | Pick: Blueberries | | X |
| | 7/10 | 9/1 | | Dig: Potatoes | | X |
| | 8/10 | 10/31 | | Pick: Snap Beans | | X |
| | 8/1 | 10/10 | | Pick: Tomatoes | | X |
| | 9/1 | 11/15 | | Scoop: Cranberries | | X |
| | 10/15 | 11/30 | | Cut: Broccoli | | X |
| | 9/1 | 11/15 | | Pick: Apples | | X |
| | 10/15 | 11/30 | | Top: Carrots | | X |
| | 10/15 | 11/30 | | Cut: Spinach, Fall | | X |
| | 10/15 | 12/15 | | Top: Root Crops | | X |
| Englishtown | 8/19 | 8/30 | 10 | Pick: Blueberries | | X |
| | 9/12 | 9/25 | 15 | Pick: Tomatoes | | X |
| | 7/15 | 7/30 | 15 | Pick: Snap Beans | | X |

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225--Worksheet B (1/60)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.6
State of New Jersey
Year 1963

Worksheet B. Day-haul activities, by period of action

[x] 1. At points operated by State agency

[x] 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

| Towns (from column I of worksheet A) | Period of operation: Beginning date | Period of operation: Ending date | Number of workers on peak day | Crop Activity | Type of program: School-age youth | Type of program: Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII |
| **2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency** | | | | | | |
| Freehold | 6/1 | 6/25 | 15 | Pick: Strawberries | | X |
| | 7/6 | 7/30 | 60 | Pick: Snap Beans | | X |
| | 7/22 | 9/15 | 50 | Pick: Tomatoes | | X |
| | 7/16 | 10/15 | 40 | Dig: Potatoes | | X |
| | 7/24 | 10/5 | 40 | Pick: Apples | | X |
| New Egypt | 9/10 | 9/30 | 35 | Pick: Peppers | | X |
| Asbury Park | 8/12 | 8/20 | 10 | Pick: Tomatoes | | X |
| Lakewood | 8/15 | 8/30 | 20 | Pick: Tomatoes | | X |
| Manasquan | 6/1 | 12/31 | 20 | Nursery Work | | X |
| New Shrewsbury | 7/1 | 9/1 | 65 | Pick: Blueberries | | X |
| Cedarville | 5/15 | 11/30 | 45 | Pick: Snap Beans<br>Cut: Lettuce<br>Cut: Cabbage<br>Pick: Strawberries<br>Top: Onions | | X |
| Daretown | 4/24 | 11/15 | 21 | Cut: Asparagus<br>Pick: Strawberries<br>Pick: Snap Beans<br>Pick: Tomatoes<br>Pick: White Potatoes | | X |
| Elmer | 5/10 | 9/30 | 24 | Pick: Strawberries<br>Pick: Snap Beans<br>Pick: Tomatoes | | X |
| Marshalltown | 5/10 | 10/31 | 24 | Pick: Strawberries<br>Pick: Snap Beans<br>Pick: Tomatoes<br>Dig: Sweet Potatoes<br>Pick: Peppers | | X |

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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ES-225-Worksheet B (1/60)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.6
State of New Jersey
Year 1963

Worksheet B. Day-haul activities, by period of action

[x] 1. At points operated by State agency

[x] 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

| Towns (from column I of worksheet A) | Period of operation: Beginning date | Period of operation: Ending date | Number of workers on peak day | Crop Activity | Type of program: School-age youth | Type of program: Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII |
| **2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency** | | | | | | |
| Newport | 5/15 | 11/30 | 20 | Cut: Lettuce<br>Top: Onions<br>Cut: Cabbage<br>Pick: Strawberries<br>Pick: Snap Beans | X | |
| Penns Grove | 5/10 | 9/30 | 27 | Pick: Strawberries<br>Pick: Snap Beans<br>Pick: Tomatoes | X | |
| Salem | 3/15 | 11/15 | 85 | Cut: Asparagus<br>Pick: Strawberries<br>Pick: Snap Beans<br>Pick: Tomatoes<br>Cut: Broccoli | X | |
| Sharptown | 4/23 | 10/15 | 52 | Cut: Asparagus<br>Pick: Mixed Vegetables<br>Pick: Strawberries<br>Pick: Snap Beans | X | |
| Vineland | 4/15 | 10/31 | 15 | Cut: Asparagus<br>Plant & Harvest: Mixed Vegetables<br>Plant: Flower Bulbs<br>Cut: Flowers | X | |
| Woodstown | 3/1 | 11/15 | 31 | Cut: Asparagus<br>Pick: Strawberries<br>Pick: Snap Beans<br>Plant & Harvest: Mixed Vegetables | X | |
| Yorktown | 3/24 | 11/15 | 15 | Cut: Asparagus<br>Pick: Strawberries<br>Dig: White Potatoes<br>Pick: Snap Beans | X | |

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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ES-225--Worksheet B (1/60)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.6
State of New Jersey
Year 1963

Worksheet B. Day-haul activities, by period of action

☒ 1. At points operated by State agency

☒ 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

| Towns (from Column I of worksheet A) | Period of Operation: Beginning date | Period of Operation: Ending date | Number of workers on peak day | Crop Activity | Type of program: School-age youth | Type of program: Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII |
| 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency | | | | | | |
| Pleasantville | 6/18 | 8/29 | 50 | Pick: Blueberries | | X |
| Mizpah | 6/20 | 8/25 | 30 | Pick: Tomatoes | | X |
| Mays Landing | 6/20 | 8/25 | 15 | Pick: Sweet Potatoes | | X |
| South Egg Harbor | 6/20 | 10/25 | 15 | Pick: Blueberries | | X |
| Elwood | 6/18 | 8/29 | 20 | Pick: Blueberries | | X |
| Oceanville | 7/5 | 8/20 | 10 | Pick: Blueberries | | X |

State of New Jersey

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ES-225.2 (R 1/60)
Table 2

Summary--Employment of Seasonal Hired Workers in Agricultural and Food Processing and Agricultural Placement by month 1963

| Period 1/ | Agricultural Employment | | | | Agricultural placements | Food Processing Employment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Domestic Local | Domestic Non-Local | Foreign | | Total | Local | Non-Local |
| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX |
| January | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 269 | NA | NA | NA |
| February | 200 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 81 | | | |
| March | 500 | 350 | 150 | 0 | 879 | | | |
| April | 1,490 | 975 | 515 | 0 | 5,948 | | | |
| May | 11,115 | 3,855 | 7,260 | 0 | 8,020 | | | |
| June | 13,341 | 4,101 | 9,240 | 0 | 18,638 | | | |
| July | 21,925 | 10,180 | 11,745 | 0 | 35,164 | | | |
| August | 23,335 | 11,012 | 12,323 | 0 | 32,938 | | | |
| September | 17,265 | 8,675 | 8,545 | 45 | 17,017 | | | |
| October | 12,286 | 7,095 | 4,377 | 814 | 8,794 | | | |
| November | 2,390 | 1,286 | 956 | 148 | 1,061 | | | |
| December | 600 | 500 | 100 | 0 | 177 | | | |

1/ Employment figures shown for each month represent the number of seasonal hired workers employed during the week which includes the 15th of the month. The placement data are totals for the month.

ES-225.3 (R 1/60)
Table 3

Summary--Expected Use of Seasonal Hired Workers in Agriculture and Food Processing by month, 1964

| Period 1/ | Expected Employment | | | | | | | Expected surplus for out-of-State migration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Agricultural Domestic Local | Agricultural Domestic Non-Local | Agricultural Foreign | Food Processing Total | Food Processing Local | Food Processing Non-Local | |
| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX |
| January | 360 | 360 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| February | 305 | 175 | 130 | 0 | | | | |
| March | 710 | 555 | 155 | 0 | | | | |
| April | 5495 | 2735 | 2760 | 0 | | | | |
| May | 11715 | 4095 | 7620 | 0 | | | | |
| June | 15915 | 6010 | 9905 | 0 | | | | |
| July | 22380 | 12590 | 9790 | 0 | | | | |
| August | 25015 | 13505 | 11510 | 0 | | | | |
| September | 16460 | 8690 | 7770 | 0 | | | | |
| October | 12585 | 7985 | 4600 | 0 | | | | |
| November | 2875 | 1850 | 1025 | 0 | | | | |
| December | 1910 | 1385 | 525 | 0 | | | | |

1/ Employment figures shown for each month should represent the number of seasonal hired workers expected to be employed on the last normal workday during the first half of the month.

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State of New Jersey

Table 4.

## Interstate Agricultural Migrant Activities in 1963

| Section A. Migrant contacts | | |
|---|---|---|
| Type | By Reporting State | With reporting State's residents |
| I | II | III |
| 1. Total..... | 139 | 47 |
| a. Crew leaders. | 119 | 36 |
| b. Family heads. | 12 | 11 |
| c. Other..... | 8 | 0 |

| Section B. Individuals and workers represented | |
|---|---|
| Type | In sec. A, col. III |
| I | II |
| 2. Total individuals..... | 1470 |
| a. Male, 16 & over..... | 845 |
| b. Female, 16 & over..... | 490 |
| 3. Total workers..... | 1335 |

| Section C. Worker characteristics | |
|---|---|
| Type | Number |
| I | II |
| 4. Families..... | 423 |
| 5. Unattached males..... | 1856 Est. |
| 6. Unattached females..... | 1083 |

| Section D. Services rendered | |
|---|---|
| Type | Number |
| I | II |
| 7. Total..... | 139 |
| a. Scheduled by ES..... | 103 |
| b. Requests for action..... | 0 |
| c. Other services..... | 0 |
| d. Validations..... | 0 |
| e. Information only..... | 36 |

Table 5.

## Interstate Seasonal Agricultural Clearance Activities 1963

| Item | Orders | | Openings | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Extended (Sec. A) received (Sec. B) | Filled | Extended (Sec. A) received (Sec. B) | Filled |
| I | II | III | IV | V |
| **Section A. Reporting State as order-holding State** | | | | |
| 1. Reporting State, Total..... | 115 | 111 | 10,240 | 9,703 |
| 2. Applicant-holding States involved: | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | 15 | 13 | 7,349 | 6,994 |
| Florida | 85 | 85 | 2,349 | 2,397 |
| Mississippi | 1 | 1 | 80 | 41 |
| North Carolina | 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 |
| South Carolina | 5 | 5 | 104 | 82 |
| Virginia | 2 | 1 | 46 | 15 |
| Georgia | 3 | 3 | 70 | 62 |
| West Virginia | 2 | 2 | 32 | 20 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 1 | 150 | 80 |
| **Section B. Reporting State as applicant-holding State** | | | | |
| 3. Reporting State, Total..... | 4 | 3 | 305 | 205 |
| 4. Order-holding States involved: | | | | |
| Virginia | 4 | 3 | 305 | 205 |

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PART III - ATTACHMENTS TO REPORT

## SEASONAL FARM OFFICES

The Windsor Farm Labor Office, located off Routes #33 and #130, one half mile east of Windsor, has for the past year been maintained on a year-round basis because of a continued growth in the number of regular hired workers referred for work in the area. During the growing season, it serves as an information station for the large volume of interstate migratory workers either employed in the area, or passing through to other states. This office was staffed by personnel from the Trenton and Highland Park local offices. Two additional seasonal Farm Placement Representatives were employed during the peak of the crop season.

The Pemberton Office on Magnolia Road, two miles south of Pemberton, was in operation during June, July and August. This office was staffed by personnel from the Burlington local office, with two additional seasonal Farm Placement Interviewers during the height of the blueberry season.

A traffic count of activity at these two offices for the 1963 season follows:

| | Employers | Crew Leaders | Individual Workers | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pemberton | 661 | 652 | 83 | 152 |
| Windsor | 289 | 703 | 719 | 17 |

## BULLETINS, POSTERS, ETC.

Twenty-nine issues of the New Jersey Farm Labor Report were published. Each weekly issue had a circulation of over 1,000 copies. Items that were pertinent, such as crop progress and the general labor situation were given priority in the assembling of the written material that made up the Report. Wage survey findings were published in the Farm Labor Report as soon as they were established.

Farm Labor Service Booths were maintained at three county fairs and at the annual Farmers Week in Trenton. A colored series of slides depicting the seasonal farm labor force at work was presented at Farmers Week Exhibit.

Crew leader notebooks, containing pertinent information and the latest regulations that apply to the operation of a farm labor crew, were furnished to all labor contractors as in other years.

All other material pertainint to Farm Placement, State or Federal, was made available at all local offices, posters and easels were replaced as needed.

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## 1963 WEATHER REPORT

There was a total precipitation from January through March of 8.55 inches. Many growers started in early April to irrigate and this was continued during the whole growing season for many crops. Tomato growers, in some cases, found it necessary to irrigate in order to set plants. There was a great deal of resetting and the final yields on this crop were much lower than in the previous high yields of 1962. Following April all months produced much less than normal rainfall and irrigation, where available, was constant. October, with only an average of .13 of an inch made possible a fast harvest of most crops but reduced yields on late crops. This is an iteration but many crops were made possible just because of irrigation and made employment of seasonal workers larger than would have been possible without these facilities.

In many previous reports, droughts have been mentioned. These were often of short duration, but more or less serious. This year's drought extended through the entire growing season and the total deficiency of rainfall throughout the state averaged more than 13 inches from April through October.

Although a great many vegetable and potato growers are equipped to irrigate, growers of field crops were not in position to do so. This is reflected in the lower yields of field crops. Hay and late planted soybeans in particular suffered severe reductions from their normal yields. Not all growers of tree fruits, blueberries and strawberries were able to irrigate and there was a loss of quality, quantity and market returns. The final damage to many ornamentals cannot be established until 1964. Irrigation costs are hard to establish since there are too many variables, but it is an important expense factor for any commercial grower.

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## PLACEMENTS IN THE FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY

| MONTH | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 221 | 157 | 222 | 156 | 204 | 227 |
| February | 188 | 145 | 206 | 181 | 229 | 170 |
| March | 227 | 118 | 200 | 174 | 252 | 189 |
| April | 200 | 172 | 274 | 222 | 198 | 163 |
| May | 320 | 322 | 359 | 300 | 397 | 410 |
| June | 313 | 201 | 444 | 316 | 287 | 238 |
| July | 333 | 335 | 397 | 222 | 437 | 216 |
| August | 1121 | 806 | 1034 | 904 | 874 | 916 |
| September | 582 | 531 | 607 | 501 | 597 | 481 |
| October | 319 | 435 | 333 | 558 | 439 | 462 |
| November | 286 | 226 | 172 | 215 | 280 | 257 |
| December | 124 | 160 | 150 | 169 | 172 | 193 |
| Total | 4234 | 3608 | 4398 | 3918 | 4366 | 3922 |

## AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 73 | 115 | 137 | 190 | 123 | 269 |
| February | 56 | 143 | 50 | 94 | 93 | 81 |
| March | 265 | 698 | 218 | 356 | 440 | 879 |
| April | 1191 | 1478 | 3215 | 4071 | 4012 | 5948 |
| May | 2790 | 5583 | 10527 | 6483 | 6853 | 8020 |
| June | 25001 | 30909 | 36922 | 23787 | 20682 | 18638 |
| July | 53986 | 49879 | 54612 | 43990 | 40943 | 35164 |
| August | 58306 | 49603 | 47591 | 30406 | 34646 | 32938 |
| September | 30579 | 19472 | 15383 | 16090 | 15121 | 17017 |
| October | 11221 | 18751 | 12534 | 9152 | 6681 | 8794 |
| November | 2998 | 4320 | 3440 | 3565 | 2576 | 1061 |
| December | 3727 | 362 | 158 | 573 | 391 | 177 |
| Total | 190193 | 181313 | 184787 | 138757 | 132561 | 128986 |

## EMPLOYER VISITS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 557 | 563 | 308 | 286 | 324 | 484 |
| February | 354 | 557 | 421 | 399 | 337 | 257 |
| March | 673 | 697 | 491 | 537 | 636 | 737 |
| April | 770 | 815 | 627 | 667 | 857 | 899 |
| May | 921 | 1084 | 817 | 817 | 1012 | 1161 |
| June | 1054 | 1298 | 1168 | 1048 | 1041 | 1095 |
| July | 1448 | 1325 | 1127 | 1069 | 1295 | 1552 |
| August | 1234 | 1094 | 1124 | 1111 | 1533 | 1298 |
| September | 1290 | 996 | 878 | 955 | 1038 | 843 |
| October | 1074 | 860 | 792 | 862 | 1015 | 969 |
| November | 578 | 403 | 456 | 494 | 417 | 427 |
| December | 395 | 220 | 219 | 238 | 314 | 274 |
| Total | 10348 | 9912 | 8428 | 8483 | 9819 | 9996 |

## DIRECTORY OF LOCAL OFFICES

| Office Location | Street Address | Zip Code | Telephone |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asbury Park | 500 Summerfield Ave. | 07713 | PR 5-1660 |
| Atlantic City | 1433 Bacharach Blvd. | 08401 | 344-6504 |
| Bridgeton | 22 Washington St. | 08302 | GL 1-6350 |
| Burlington | 220 West Broad St. | 08016 | DU 6-0686 |
| Pemberton<br>Farm Placement Office | Magnolia Avenue<br>(Open from April to October) | Monday to Friday | Twin Oaks 4-2664 |
| Camden | 910 Broadway | 08103 | EM 5-8820 |
| Dover | 10 S. Morris St. | 07801 | FO 6-1422 |
| Elizabeth | 1115 E. Jersey St. | 07201 | EL 2-8360 |
| Englewood | 11 Grand Ave. | 07631 | LO 8-9289 |
| Flemington | Hunterdon Shopping Center | 08822 | ST 2-3711 |
| Freehold | 6 Throckmorton St. | 07728 | HO 2-0200 |
| Hackensack | 575 Main St. | 07601 | HU 7-6800 |
| Hammonton | 110 Railroad Ave. | 08037 | LO 1-1290 |
| Highland Park | 13 North Fourth Ave. | 08904 | CH 7-6300 |
| Jersey City | | | |
| Professional and Commercial Placement Office | | | OL 6-6800 |
| Nurses Registry | | | 656-1010 |
| | 2 Enos Place | 07306 | |
| Industrial and Service Placement Office | | | OL 6-6800 |
| | 363 Summit Ave. | | |
| Morristown | 5 Schuyler Place,<br>P.O. Box 29 | 07960 | JE 8-4260 |
| Newark | | | |
| Professional Placement Center | | | MA 4-9300 |
| Teacher Placement | | | MA 4-9300 |
| Nurses Registry | | | MI 2-2962 |
| | 2 Central Ave. | 07102 | |
| Commercial Placement Office | | | MA 4-9300 |
| | 601 Broad St. | 07102 | |
| Industrial Placement Office | | | MA 4-9300 |
| | 1 Clinton St. | 07102 | |
| Service Placement Office | | | MA 4-9300 |
| | 309 Washington St | 07102 | |
| Youth Career Development Center | | | MA 4-9300 |
| | 1 Clinton St. | | |
| Paterson | | | |
| Professional and Commercial Placement Office | | | MU 4-8690 |
| Nurses Registry | | | MU 4-3161 |
| | 52 Church Street | 07505 | |
| Industrial and Service Placement Office | | | MU 4-8690 |
| | 372 Broadway | 07501 | |
| Perth Amboy | 347 Maple Street | 08861 | VA 6-3400 |
| Phillipsburg | Hillcrest Shopping Mall | 08865 | 859-0400 |
| Plainfield | 147 North Avenue | 07060 | PL 6-1407 |
| Red Bank | 48 E. Front St. | 07701 | SH 1-5050 |
| Ridgewood | 32 Franklin Ave. | 07450 | GI 4-5804 |
| Salem | Shopping Center,<br>Rt.#45, (R.D.#1) | 08079 | YE 5-3711 |
| Somerville | 275 E. Main St. | 08876 | RA 5-2600 |
| Toms River | 36 West Water St. | 08753 | DI 9-2192 |
| Trenton | | | |
| Employment Service Placement Office | | | |
| Professional and Commercial Placement | | | EX 2-1181 |
| | 102 N. Warren St. | 08625 | |
| Industrial and Service Placement | | | EX 2-1181 |
| | 8 E. Hanover St. | 08625 | |
| Windsor<br>Farm Placement Office | Rt. #130<br>Windsor | Monday to Friday | Hightstown 8-1053 |
| Vineland | 631 Wood St. | 08360 | OX 1-2200 |
| Wildwood | 2602 Pacific Ave. | 08260 | 522-2450 |
| Woodbury | 55 Delaware St. | 08096 | TI 5-6000 |

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